

the damp leaves glittered in the sheen. The birds carolled gaily, and the butterfly crept from beneath the mullen-leaf and dried his wings in the sun. And the south wind whispered; and the world was Eden once more. For light was in heaven—light was on earth—and light—God's light—was in their hearts!

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.  
It is the opinion of the Cabinet, it is said, that we shall know through despatches expected in a day or two, whether Mexico will declare war upon the United States, or not.

If she should take that course, we are already in some measure prepared for it by a squadron in the Gulf, and another in the Pacific, and by some military force on the South-west portion. The "Mississippi" has been ordered to the Gulf, and some other ships of war are to be added to the squadron.

In the mean time, I notice some important suggestions in the Texas papers on this subject.

The Galveston "News" of May 3d, gives some rumors in support of the opinion that Mexico will take the alternative of war.

"The prominent and most popular charge, (says the News,) against Santa Anna, is his neglect to prosecute the war against Texas. The recovery of this country has always been the popular theme of Mexico upon which all parties seem to unite with enthusiasm.

The present elevation of Herrera is exceedingly precarious, and he must feel that it is attended with danger. No man in Mexico ever has been able to maintain this eminence without an army. Personal ambition must therefore conspire with the popular impulse of the nation to raise an army of invasion. The present is the last opportunity to soothe their wounded sensibilities. A neglect to reassert their claim to Texas before the question of annexation is finally settled, will be deemed a virtual surrender by their own tacit consent.

To what extent foreign powers may lend their aid, whether secretly or openly, remains yet to be seen."

The "News" urges "precautionary measures." It states what is news to me, that "Mr. Polk has already been called upon to take possession of Texas, as was formerly done by Mr. Madison, in the case of West Florida."

Without the consent of Texas, the News adds, Mr Polk will hardly take this step. "The question of annexation," says the same paper, "is already settled in fact, though not in form. At the meeting of our congress in June, full authority will undoubtedly be given for the United States troops to occupy our frontiers; and give security and protection to the country."

These suggestions seem to be important. If Mexico should make any demonstrations against Texas, pending the negotiations upon the subject of annexation, our government will certainly interfere for its protection. A few days will give us the result of the Mexican counsels on the subject.

#### To Sweeten Rancid Butter.

The Echo du Monde Savant says:—"An agriculturist in the neighborhood of Brussels, having succeeded in removing the bad smell and disagreeable taste from butter by beating, or mixing in fresh water; chloride of lime, he was encouraged by this happy result to continue his experiments, by trying them on butter so rancid as to be past use; and he has restored to butter, whose odor and taste were insupportable, all the sweetness of fresh. This operation is extremely simple, and practicable to all; it consists in beating the butter in a sufficient quantity of water, in which put twenty-five to thirty drops of chloride of lime to two pounds of butter. After having mixed it till all its parts are in contact with the water, it may be left in it for an hour or two; afterwards withdrawn, and washed anew in fresh water. The chloride of lime having nothing injurious in it, can with safety be augmented; but after having verified the experiment, it was found that twenty-five or thirty drops to a kilogramme of butter were sufficient.—Western Farmer.

CUT WORMS.—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator says—

"To the remark that 'cut-worms may be destroyed by continued tillage, and a naked and open soil,' I beg to say, that cut-worm would not be found in corn, were it not planted in sward or sod land. They are the progeny of a species of beetle, or other insect, which could never propagate its kind without the aid of dung, which is found in grass fields, that have been fed by horses or cattle, and in this they enclose their egg, or eggs; and sink them a given distance below the surface; hence, an autumnal or winter ploughing of such land destroys them, by exposure to the rains and frosts of that inclement season—a doctrine which at last has met with the concurrence of every practical man among us."

## Late Foreign News.

### Important from Texas.

FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans papers of the 20th have advices from Vera Cruz by way of Havana, to the 1st instant. The principal intelligence is a confirmation of the report that an arrangement with Texas is under consideration, the initiative having been taken by the Executive of Texas. This appears from a message to the Mexican Congress, sent in by Senor Cuevas, the Secretary of State, the essential part of which is as follows:—*Cleveland Daily Plain Dealer.*

Circumstances have transpired which render it both necessary and proper to enter upon negotiations that will prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States, as such an event would inevitably lead to war with the American Republic—for Mexico would not agree to annexation—however deplorable such a conflict may be. Texas has taken the initiative in proposing a settlement, and his Excellency, the President *ad interim*, well understanding its importance and the necessity of taking a resolution in relation to it, is also persuaded that the Executive cannot proceed in the matter without being first authorized to do so by the Chamber; that in the case before him he should not exercise the powers conferred by the constitution for conducting negotiations with foreign powers.

The government—always faithful to its duty, and desirous of submitting its acts to free discussion, and considering that national questions should be disposed of with patriotic spirit and a conscientiousness superior to assaults and above prejudices of every character—cannot decline the proffered negotiation without, in his opinion, violating his duty, by deciding so delicate a question before submitting it to Congress.

If he could make an arrangement honorable in itself, and such as would satisfy the national honor, he would submit it with great pleasure to Congress; and if such could not be achieved, the same Government which is so desirous of a peace conformable to the dignity of the Republic, would be the first to decide in favor of a war, which would be more just after all efforts to avert it had failed.

The preliminary positions of Texas are of a character honorable and fair toward the Republic, and the government, without deciding upon them, had no doubt about accepting them as the initiative of the arrangement sought by Texas. Not to have established it would have been to establish the Annexation of Texas to the United States, and Congress will perceive that a step so ill advised would have been a terrible charge to the present administration.

To refuse to hear proposals of peace that may lead to a satisfactory result would have been an extreme measure the least profitable to the Republic; however it might at first flatter a justly irritated patriotism; but this is not what the nation expects from its Supreme Government, which is obliged to foresee and weigh the evils of a long and costly war, and to avoid them as long as its honor can be maintained as in the present case.

Therefore, his Excellency, the President *ad interim*, in ministerial council, and with the unanimous advice of his Cabinet, has directed me to present for your deliberation the following resolution:

"The Government is authorized to receive the proposition made by Texas, and to proceed to the formation of a treaty that it deems honorable to the Republic; to be laid before Congress for its examination and approbation."

With the highest consideration, &c.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

GOD AND LIBERTY!

Mexico, April 21st, 1845.  
It would seem that the Mexican Government, notwithstanding the above letter is desirous to prepare for war, and has asked Congress for a loan of \$3,000,000.

On the 16th of April, Congress passed a resolution allowing Santa Anna and Canalizo to expatriate themselves, within eight days, for ten years. If they refuse, the prosecutions against them are to be urged forward.

The earthquakes in the city of Mexico have ceased. From the Departments accounts continue to arrive of the devastation caused by those of the 7th and 18th ult (April)—*Picayune.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

By the eastern mail, last night, we received the Philadelphia Gazette, which contains the following letter, being several days later than the above.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Gazette.

OFF VERA CRUZ, May 1, 1845.

The Express is just in from Mexico, bringing important intelligence that Mexico has agreed to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, provided they reject Annexation—England and France guarantee the acts of the two governments! Capt. Elliot, commanding the British frigate Eurydice, has just arrived from Mexico, and the ship sails immediately for Galveston with the

news. All the proceedings in the Mexican Congress, now in session, since peace terms with the United States and no war need have been apprehended, annexation or no annexation.

The American squadron have been at anchor 5 miles from the city for eighteen days.

STILL LATER.—PROBABLE RESTORATION OF SANTA ANNA.—By the arrival at New York, on Monday, of the barque Eugenia, Capt. Biscoe, the editors of the Sun have files from Vera Cruz to the 2d ult.

The British minister for Texas had arrived at Vera Cruz in a vessel of war from Galveston, and proceeded by express to the city of Mexico.

The friends of Santa Anna are rapidly extending their influence throughout the Republic, and his elevation to power is looked upon as a probability not far distant.

The earthquake of the 18th ult. was very disastrous in the city.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—The learned says the Journal of Commerce, from Capt. Baker of the bark Steamboat, which left Matanzas May 9th, that the English mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived at Havana 7th instant, with despatches from Mr Crawford, the British Consul, advising him that the boundary line of Texas had been defined and settled, and her Independence guaranteed by a convention between England, France, and Mexico. Accounts by the same arrival state that Santa Anna has been reduced to the alternative of ten years' banishment, or a trial for maladministration.

The above intelligence must have left Vera Cruz on the 2nd or 3rd ult., which is ten days later than our previous advices.

This joint guarantee of Texas Independence, with a specification of boundaries, is a more definite form of the proposition sent to Texas from Mexico some weeks since, per British frigate Eurydice. The Texas government objected to that proposition that it specified no particular boundary; but intimated that if this objection was obviated and a liberal boundary specified, the proposition would be presented to the people for adoption or rejection, simultaneous with the Annexation project. We presume the line has been placed pretty far West in the hope of inducing the Texans to acquiesce; but will be in vain, they are almost unanimous for annexation, and annexation will be the result.

By the annexed paragraph from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th May it will be seen that a British squadron has sailed for the Gulf—doubtless to keep an eye on Brother Jonathan.

BRITISH FLEET FOR THE GULF.—The ship *Wabash* which arrived yesterday from New York, reports having passed the Hole in the Wall, in company with four vessels of H. B. M. navy, viz: a ship of the line, a frigate, a sloop, and a ten gun brig. The *Wabash* fell in with the squadron on the 4th inst. and parted company on the 5th.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The Mexican schooner *Relampago* arrived at New Orleans on the 20th ult. from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 10th. The N. O. Bee says:

She brought no papers. No sooner was her arrival known than the air was filled with rumors. The first was that Mexico had formally declared war against the United States, and that the vessel had been chartered expressly to convey the intelligence, together with despatches from Government, to the Mexican consul. There is no foundation whatever for this report, and we give it only as one of the thousand stories which flew about from mouth to mouth.

Another rumor, more plausible, that Santa Anna had not only been pardoned, but promoted to the command in chief of the Mexican armies.

The project for recognizing the Independence of Texas had been favorably reported upon by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The report was adopted by a vote of 41 to 11.

Mr. Frederick Johnson, said to be a bearer of despatches to Mr. Packenham, the British Minister, came passenger on board the *Relampago*.

The N. O. Republican says: Both branches of the Mexican Congress, have authorized the President to enter into treaty negotiations with the Texans. In other words, that the measure having for its object the acknowledgement of Texan Independence by Mexico, which, as stated in our paper yesterday, was recommended to the favorable consideration of the Mexican Congress by Minister Cuevas, has been adopted. Of this we have positive information.

It is stated that Commissioners on the part of Texas had left Vera Cruz in company with Capt. Elliot, for Galveston, bearing with them an acknowledgment by Mexico of the independence of Texas, providing the latter rejected the measure of annexation.

The *Picayune* says:

Upon a more reliable authority than mere rumor, we may state that His Ex-

cellency Senor Juan de Dios Canada passed through Vera Cruz about the first of the month, upon a mission, as was said, from the Government of Mexico to that of the United States. This circumstance taken in connection with the negotiation then pending with Texas, and the secrecy with which the object of his mission was kept from the public, caused no little commotion in that city. One of the journals more favorable to war than peace, remarking upon this mission, exclaims: "Everything, it appears has been confided to diplomacy—the hands of strangers are thrust into this business—how shall we liquidate? What will become of the country?—the storm is raging over our heads—the thunder reverberates above us!"

### New Mexico.

We copy the following from a letter published in the last number of the Western Expositor, published at Independence, Missouri:

TAOS, NEW MEXICO,

March 27, 1845.

To the Editor of the Expositor.

Dear Sir: The glorious spirit of annexation is spreading like a prairie fire up the Rio del Norte, and rattling the dried bones in New Mexico. The news of Santa Anna's collapse into prison has just reached us. Governor Martinez is levying a forced loan of \$14,000 for the soldiers. The population of Santa Fe and all North of it, amounting to 35,000, refuse to pay. John Scully, an American merchant in Santa Fe, assessed at \$600, has refused to pay, and has been thrust into prison by Martinez. Mariano Charvis, assessed at \$1000, refuses to pay until Martinez accounts for \$150,000 which he has already sponged from the people of New Mexico. The Governor refuses to account, but demands more. Two-thirds of the people demand annexation as the only means to escape from the avarice and tyranny of such a government. Both Americans and Mexicans are making large purchases of land upon the streams running into the Rio del Norte and Arkansas, anticipating annexation. Ex-Governor Armijo is stirring up and concentrating around him the means of ejecting Mexican domination, and will shortly succeed in so doing. He rises in popular esteem, and his influence increases as Martinez becomes odious and hated. Government here, accomplishes nothing but the destruction of domestic tranquility and indiscriminate misery wherever it goes. The *Yuta* Indians, recently made an irruption into the neighboring settlements of Abiquita—killed four and wounded seven Mexicans. The governor and his fat soldiers for whom we are taxed never stirred from their barracks in the city. The Apaches sometime before, robbed Messrs. Soeyers of 160 mules on the lower Del Norte. The governor smokes and sleeps whilst the savages devastate the country.

The Gold Mountain has become more extensively worked this season than heretofore. The search for gold has been extended to the south side of the mountain with great success. The gentlemen by whom I send this, takes \$13,000 in gold dust, some lumps valued at \$270, found within 30 miles of Santa Fe. The gold region lies entirely on the Eastern side of the Rio del Norte, and if worked with any energy, would yield millions annually. This country is capable of being one of the most prosperous on the continent, but is every year sinking under the rapacity of its feeble tyrants. To improve the charity of the Americans and seek to occupy a corner of the Union, is the only remedy for the unhappy people of New Mexico, and to this consummation all their hopes and wishes are directed. Yours, &c.

CORTEZ.

FROM RIO GRANDE.—A letter from Rio Grande, under date of March 13th says:—"Peace in this province was made on the 28th ult. after nine and a half years of civil war. The government troops (about 8000 are in arms) are marching in part to the frontiers, to watch Rosas, it is said. War with Buenos Ayres is now confidently predicted by Brazil, and this peace with the rebels has been consummated on most favorable terms to them, with the apparent policy and necessity of direct preparation for such an event. This is shown by the proclamation of the rebel general announcing the peace, wherein he says 'Brazil being threatened by the invasion of a foreign enemy, &c., it behoves us to accept the emperor's terms, &c.'

Business, for a considerable length of time, will not be affected at all either way, in consequence of the peace in this province, as the war has been merely nominal for some time back, and the import markets are superabundantly supplied, while the export are in very limited existence, the interior having been so long in a state of inaction.

Hides are so high and scarce that vessels are constantly to leave for other ports for cargoes and freights.—*Salem Register.*

FROM MATAMORAS.—The Mexican schooner *Joanita*, Estella, master, arrived at this port yesterday from Matamoros, whence she sailed on the 3d inst. She brings us neither letters nor papers, but a great abundance of rumors, in which we place very little confidence. They are of the most hostile character, and could one rely upon them, he would suppose Mexico bent on the most desperate purposes, and preparing for "war to the knife." We place no great dependence on this news, though it is possible Mexico may be gathering a force at Matamoros for the purpose of threatening Texas or repelling the Camanche Indians.—*N. O. Picayune, May 16.*

LATE FROM AFRICA.—The barque *Adorio*, Brown, arrived on Monday from Sierra Leone, after a passage of 36 days. A brigantine, with 475 slaves on board, a prize to H. B. M. ship *Wasp*, arrived at Sierra Leone, April 11th; also a large Brazilian brig, with more than 600 slaves on board, a prize to H. B. M. ship *Albatros*, arrived April 15th; had lost more than 100 slaves since taken.

Mrs C. A. Connelly, a member of the Presbyterian mission in Africa, came passenger in the *Adorio*.

The barque *California* left Monrovia, on the 7th of February, for Cape Palmas, with the Rev. G. Perkins and family, and Rev. Mr. Appleton and lady.

LIBERIA.—His excellency the Governor returned to Monrovia on the 7th of March, from a visit to the leeward settlement. While at Sinoe he completed the purchase of the entire Sinoe country.

The commissioners appointed by the Governor to settle a dispute between the chiefs of Little Bassa and to complete the purchase of the whole country, succeeded fully in carrying out their instructions. The whole Bassa country is now the bona fide property of the colony. The chiefs also agreed to have no more devil palaver.—*Liberia Herald, March 15.*

MR. TORREY, a clergyman who lately passed through Baltimore, writes to the *Zion's Herald*, that on his way, he solicited and obtained an interview with Mr. Torrey in the Penitentiary. He represents him as kindly treated, comfortable in bodily circumstances, and very happy in mind. His labor is light and easily got through with by three o'clock p. m., after which he employs himself in reading the Bible. He told his visitor that he was about applying for books and writing materials, and expected to get them. His friends may visit him on making the proper application; and to clergymen the doors are freely opened.—*Hartford Colum.*

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.—The United States are now exhibiting the most wonderful spirit of conquest which ever appeared in the world. They conquer, not as other nations have done, by fire and sword, killing one half the people and desolating the country for the sake of conquering it, but simply by establishing so good and useful government, that the neighboring nations ask the privilege of becoming subject to it. All the inducements which France, England and Mexico, can hold out to Texas, will not make her doubt or hesitate one moment about accepting our proposal. Independence, commercial treaties, social privileges, she counts as dross, that she may win annexation. Certainly an alternative so utterly rejected by Texas, cannot be desired by any State already in this Union. A force so irresistibly centripetal, cannot throw off fragments. When Mr. Garrison, or Mr. Phillips, has, by the power of his eloquence, persuaded a moving body to float up stream, then there will be some danger that the same power will dissolve this Union. Suppose some one of our 27 States were to fall out of the Union, what is the first thing it would do? Why, ask to be reannexed.—*Journal of Commerce.*

TRAIN UP A CHILD, AND THE WAY HE WILL GROW.—The Raleigh Register states that there is in Orange county, N. C., a child named Jasper Jackson, who will not be 8 years of age until July next, and who weighs 177 pounds! more than the celebrated Daniel Lambert weighed at the same age. He measured around the waist 45 inches—round the hips 47—the thighs, 26—the knees 18—neck, 17 1/2—and his height is 4 feet 8 1/4 inches!

The Senate of Virginia consists of 20 democrats and 12 whigs; the House of 68 democrats and 55 whigs, and the democrats have 13 and the whigs 2 members of congress.

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting them all. "But," said a friend, "you have some sons big enough to help you now." "The difficulty is, they are too big to work," was the reply.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—An election is to be held on the 23d of September next, to fill the vacancy in the delegation to Congress. The election is by general ticket.

### Destructive Fire at Quebec.

We received, last evening, the *Buffalo Daily Pilot* containing an extract of a letter from the proprietors of the Quebec Gazette to the Montreal Herald, from which we copy the following—

QUEBEC, Wednesday, May 28.

Half past 3 P. M.

"The Quebec Gazette will not be published to-day, the hands being all absent at the fire which occurred at Mr. Richardson's Tannery, in St. Valier's Suburbs, about noon, and has already spread over nearly all St. Roch Suburbs. A population of about ten thousand souls will be without house or home to-night, having lost almost every thing—so rapidly were the flames driven by a strong westerly wind among houses mostly of wood.

"Fortunately a shower which has just fallen, will prevent the fire from taking on the shingle roofs, in St. Paul-st. and the Lower Town—the sparks being carried quite over to the river and along the ramparts."

We learn from other sources, that when the fire commenced, the wind was westerly, but about one o'clock shifted, carrying the flames in an opposite direction, and in a line with the general Hospital; in one hour all streets on the right, towards the city, were consumed, so far as the Queen's Wood Yard, including the block of houses on the South, and as far as Clearhue's Bakery.

Half an hour more and St. Charles street north and south, St. Paul's Market, and the Square, were consumed—the fire extending to McCullum's brewery, including Lloyd & Lepper's Dining & Co's, and McCallum's wharves. At half past four the fire continued to rage, the wind blowing from the northeast—the houses inside the Palace Gate, including the Engineer's office, Artillery Barracks, in imminent danger—the Powder Magazine by no means safe, and burning shingles being blown into St. John-st.

ILLNESS OF GEN. JACKSON.—We find the following melancholy intelligence in the Union of the 14th ult:

"We are satisfied that we could not give more pain to every American who respects true greatness of character than by publishing the following melancholy announcement of the rapidly approaching dissolution of the distinguished man who is about to bid the world an eternal adieu. There can scarcely be a doubt of the facts which it details. A nobler spirit could not leave the sons of men."

The following letter is addressed to Mr. S. H. Laughlin Recorder of the Land Office by Major Thomas L. Guiney, a relation of General Jackson, and an intimate and affectionate friend of the Hero of the Hermitage:

"NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) May 4 1845.

"My Dear Sir:—I have just had a conversation with our mutual friend, Dr Felix Robertson, who has almost daily knowledge of the health of General Jackson. The impression of the General's nearest friends now is, that the 'time-honored' veteran's life is rapidly drawing to a close. Symptoms of dropsy have intervened. His legs are swollen from his feet up to his abdomen, and his respiration is feeble and difficult. His great mind and clear memory, however remain perfectly unclouded. His every act and word shows his patient resignation to the will of God. In his perfect resignation, he manifests all the meekness and humility of a true follower of the blessed Redeemer; and in his constant prayers he looks up to God in confident assurance of salvation through the atonement and mediation of the Saviour. Supplications to heaven for blessings on his country and her institutions—for the perpetuity of our constitution and liberties, civil and religious—are continually mingled in all his prayers and in all his serious conversations with his friends.

Truly, when he departs, it will be the fall of a great man in Israel; and in political and moral weight of character, it will be the loss to his country and to the world, of the first and greatest man now numbered among the living—the greatest benefactor of his country now surviving."

Yours truly,

Mr. Blair has received a few lines from the General, as late as the 7th, stating that he had attempted to write to him; but his great feebleness had prevented him finishing his letter.—*Editor.*

The following from the Richmond Whig, is quite a compliment to the Democracy of the Old Dominion, and might be applied, in part at least to the Democracy of every State in the Union:

"We wish we were, and could conscientiously be Democrats! We admire that party. There are no traitors in its ranks, what is better still for them no asses!—for we had rather have to do with a traitor than an ass, above all a concealed ass! Yes, we love and respect them, not for their names—but for their manly and straight forward bearing in what they think right! Their firmness and loyalty contrasts proudly with whig vacillation, and will, until whigs learn a lesson from them, continue to secure them the scepter!"

One person out of every 26 in the state of New York is a pauper. There is no reason for this.

SMALL POX.—This fearful malady is said to be prevailing in Baltimore to a considerable extent. Means have been taken to prevent its spread.